



NATURAL RESOURCES



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MEET OUR GROUP



Vaka Sif Tjörvadóttir



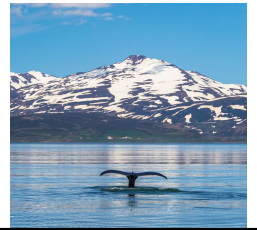
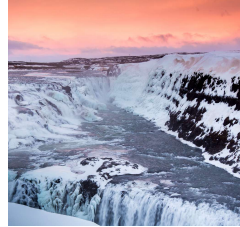
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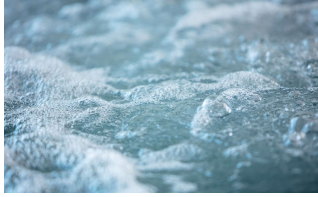
WATER

- is very clean
- free of bad chemicals
- drinking water comes from the mountains
- Iceland's biggest resource



Iceland has very clean and one of the worlds freshest drinking water. It is also free from many chemics in it elsewhere.

The drinking water from Iceland comes from rivers in the mountains and most of the time it has seeped through the mountain which cleans it and gives it extra minerals. Water is definitely Iceland's biggest resource and flowing in our mountains it pre



HOT WATER

- used to produce energy
- powered by the volcanic activity
- geothermal heating

Hot water in Iceland is pretty easy to find, due to the volcanic activity and Iceland's location on the tectonic plates. We use our natural hot water to produce energy, and to give us geothermal heating. Geothermal heating can be used to heat up houses, provide hot water and used for energy. In Reykjavík and around the Tectonic plates you can find a lot of the geothermal water, and it is somewhat tap water. Due to the fact that it is geothermal, it can result in it being slightly odorous smell, which understandably throws tourists off, but don't worry, it is perfectly safe to drink.



ICELANDIC FOREST

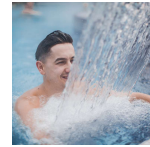
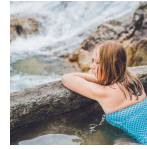
- used to be many trees
- got destroyed by natural disasters and human consumption
- Biggest forest is Hallormsstaður

There used to be many trees in Iceland, but with time and people using them to heat up houses in the winter, along with natural disasters like volcanoes, glacier "runs" and rivers changing directions, and let's not forget wind, forests and trees have lost their once large population.

It is also speculated that because of Iceland's isolation some species of trees couldn't get here, so there is a less variety of trees. The biggest forest in Iceland is Hallormsstaður and it is located in the east of Iceland. It can go up to 2km wide in some areas.

GEOHERMAL SPA

- The Blue Lagoon
- Accidentally created by runoff from a near geothermal power station
- Good for healing, especially with psoriasis and eczema



The Blue Lagoon is one of Iceland's most well-known hot springs. The Blue Lagoon, which is located on the Reykjanes Peninsula, is not a true natural pool. It's the runoff from the nearby Svartsengi geothermal power station that was accidentally released by engineers in the 1970s, producing the substance. Instead of being absorbed by the ground, the water created a mineral-rich pool that attracted nearby neighbors to swim in.

Those who have swum in the Blue Lagoon vouch for its healing abilities, especially for psoriasis and eczema.

Now after the eruptions they have had to close down the blue lagoon multiple times because it is in a place based on where the eruption is.

GEO THERMAL SPA

- growing in popularity
- wellness focused travel
- Mývatn Nature baths
- Sky Lagoon



What's exciting is how these geothermal spas are growing in number. As more people seek out wellness and eco-friendly destinations, places like Mývatn Nature Baths and the Sky Lagoon are gaining popularity. These spas attract visitors who appreciate the more intimate, less commercialized atmosphere they offer. These spas have become a must-visit for anyone wanting to relax and connect with Iceland's natural beauty.

AGRICULTURE

- There are around 2400 farms in Iceland, but that number is declining fast
- There are more sheep in Iceland and there are around 800.000 during the summer



Agriculture has been a big part of Icelandic culture since the first people started living here. At first we had cows, goats, chickens and horses.

These animals have been around since the Vikings and are all pure breed because of that.

It's very important for us to have sustainable agriculture here in Iceland and that we don't over use it.

In Iceland farmers also grow some crops for example potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, kale and cauliflower. They also grow barley and wheat. Not that long ago in the south of Iceland they started to grow different kinds of crops for example tomatoes, cucumbers and some fruits like bananas in green houses that use geothermal heat.

FISHING INDUSTRY

- Quota system in Iceland regarding fishing
- Big part of Icelandic culture
- Höfn used to be called the lobster town



Fishing has been a part of Icelandic culture for a long time and it takes a big part of how we get our money of jobs for people in small towns like Höfn.

We use a lot of different boats. But the trawling boat catches a lot of fish and it makes it easy, but it's bad for the ocean and that could make some sea animals go extinct.

Now we have something called Quota and that prevents us from catching too much fish. This was made to prevent fish from going extinct.

We just stopped catching lobster in 2021 because we are running out of it and it's bad for the environment. Other species might disappear as well.

Höfn used to be called lobster town because we had a big share of the quota.



LANDSCAPE

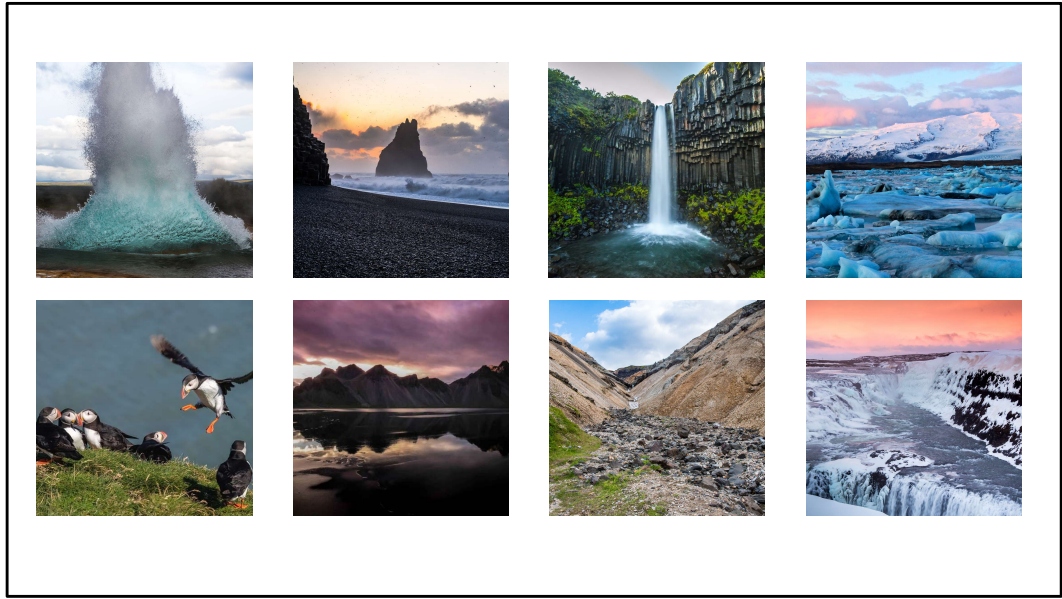
- Can be dangerous
- Unpredictable weather
- Some of the most interesting landscapes are around Höfn
- For example:
 - The Glacier lagoon
 - Svartifoss
 - Hvannagil in Lónsöræfi

Icelandic nature has been formed to the way it is now by over hundreds of years of extreme weather eruptions that have played a large part in shaping the country.

Our nature can be pretty dangerous if you don't know what you are doing, and because our weather is unpredictable you should always be prepared for whatever could happen.

Icelandic nature has some of the most magnificent landscapes of the world with our black beaches, geysers and many more things.

Iceland has been becoming more and more of a tourist destination through the past couple of years, with around 1.7 million tourists. But in the year 2019 before covid hit there came around 2 million people. Now tourism is one of the main contributors to the economy of Iceland. Many popular places to visit include the glacier lagoon, the diamond beach, Reynisfjara beach, the waterfall Skógarfoss, the golden circle and many others. You should definitely check out at some point in your lives.



here are some examples of Icelandic landscape

**THANK
YOU**

